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☞ The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, and grateful for your favours last year, when you placed me within five votes of the fortunate candidate, I take the liberty of again offering myself as County Commissioner.

MATTHEW HALE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24th, 1799.

eot8O.

To the Freemen, Electors for the city and county of Philadelphia.

—

GENTLEMEN,

ACKNOWLEDGING with thanks, all former favors, I request a continuance of your friendship, by your Votes and Interest, at the ensuing Election for the Coroner's office, which will add an additional obligation and shall be held in grateful remembrance by your friend and humble servant,

JOHN LEACOCK, *Coroner.*

2aw5t.

140 barrels Green COFFEE,
FOR SALE,
By SIMON & HYMAN GRATZ,
No. 232, *Market Street.*

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

150 qr. chests Hyson Skin TEA, } *of latest*
30 qr. chests Hyson ditto, } *importation.*
10 chests Bohea ditto,

Sept. 18. d1m.

TO BE SOLD,
An Invoice of Woollens,

CONSISTING of Coarse and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue, and printed Cassimeres —Apply to

Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 151 Market-street.

april 29 §

FOR SALE.
TO GRAZIERS.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of General David Forman, deceased, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, (on the premises) on Wednesday the 25th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,

THAT very valuable FARM and PLANTATION, lying on the Long Marsh in Queen Anne's county, state of Maryland, containing about five hundred acres, about fifteen miles from Chester town, six from Church hill, and twelve from the head of Chester.

This property is an object of very great speculation, particularly to any person in the grazing line, and in fact to any person wishing to vest their money in lands. There is a very large proportion of said farm laid down in timothy, and will cut grass sufficient, I doubt not, to pay a neat profit of 500 dollars a-year. There are also about twenty acres more cleared and fit to lay down in grass; and what renders it more valuable is, that when once the timothy is well set, it will last any person's life time: And what is called the bed of the Marsh, (of which there is a considerable part belonging to this farm) the soil is from four to six feet deep, of a black rich loom, and will average from two and an half to three tons of timothy an acre; and for two years past all the hay which could be spared from the farm, has sold at the stack for five pounds a ton. The arable land is calculated for wheat, rye, Indian corn, and particularly for what is called kite-foot or bright tobacco; it is well timbered, and contains maple swamps, that when cleared, will make meadows equal to any on the farm.

Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises on application to Mr. Stephen Forman, on said farm. The conditions of sale will be, one half the purchase money on the first day of January next, and the remainder on the first day of May following.

WILLIAM G. FORMAN,
Surviving Executor.

Sept. 17, 1799. 2awt25O.

BY JAMES KINSEY, Esq.
Chief Justice of the supreme court of New-Jersey.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by Joseph P. Minnick, and John W. Bloomfield for themselves, by John W. Bloomfield in right of Ann his wife, William Bullus, John Moore, in the right of his wife Mary, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, who claim an undivided sixth part of all that tract of land situate, lying and being in Springfield, Burlington county, containing eleven hundred and eighty-eight acres and a half of an acre or thereabouts, formerly devized by Mary Ludlam to Francis Bullus, who by his last will and testament devised the same tract to William Bowser, and John Turner in trust for Samuel Bullus his son in fee, which said Samuel Bullus by his deed bearing date on or about the 5th day of March 1796, conveyed the same to his children Francis Bullus, and the same Ann Bloomfield, formerly Ann Bullus, William Bullus, Mary Bullus, now Mary Moore, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, I have nominated and appointed Job Lippencott, Esq. of Springfield aforesaid, Abraham Stockton and Chas. Ellis, both of the city of Burlington, commissioners, to divide the said tract into six equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to me on the 21st day of Nov. next, at my office in the city of Burlington at ten o'clok in the morning of that day, the said Job Lippencott, Abraham Stockton and Charles Ellis, will then be appointed the Commissioners to make petition of the said tract of land, pursuant to an act, entitled, "an act for the more easy petition of lands held by Co-partners, joint tenants, and tenants in common" passed the eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord 1789—Given under my hand the 30th day of August A. D. 1799.

JAMES KINSEY.

sep. 2. d6w.

JUST RECEIVED,
From the BOSTON Manufactory,
A QUANTITY OF
WINDOW GLASS,
Of different sizes.

FOR SALE BY,
ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, & Souchong, } TEAS.
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, assorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.

They have also remaining on Hand
Black Persians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

4th mo 26 §

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

3000 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck,
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal } COSSAS HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St Martins Salt.

april 11 §

TO BE SOLD BY
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Old Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks,
Also Landing at their Wharf
From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon.
Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks.

june 25 §

To BOTANISTS, GARDENERS *and* FLORISTS,

AND to all other ladies and gentlemen, curious in ornamental, rare exotic or foreign plants and flowers, cultivated in the green house, hot house, or stove, and in the open ground—A large and numerous variety of such rarities is now offered for sale, being the acquirement of many years earnest application, great assiduity, and considerable expence.

The present proprietor having, from the natural growth and successful increase of his plants, as well as from frequent other acquirements and additions to his collection, so far increased it as to render the allotted apartments not sufficiently large and commodious, is induced to make this offer, or sacrifice. After reserving a general and suitable stock, he has to spare a well assorted and great variety of those things, comprising a beautiful collection, sufficient to decorate, furnish, and ornament *a spacious or handsome green-house* AT ONCE. The whole collection, for *that department*, will be sold on very moderate and easy terms; or the proprietor may be induced to divide it into two equal lots; but he does not on any account intend to allow them to be selected or culled out by separately selling single plants or small lots in any thing like a retail way.

The whole is a truly valuable collection, such as is very rarely to be met with for sale on this side the Atlantic—indeed a moiety of them would comprise a very desirable and extensive variety, consisting of many or most of the tropical fruits, and other rare and curious, finely ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, with a numerous and abundant assortment of choice bulbous, tuberous, and fibrous rooted flowering and ornamental plants in mixtures: all of good or superior kinds, as may be seen by the catalogue. For which, and for any further necessary information, please to apply to John Cummings, at the Alms-house, Messrs. David and Cuthbert Landrith, gardeners and nursery-men, in in High-street, above Twelfth-street, Philadelphia, Mr. William Booth, in the same line of business, Baltimore, or Mr David Williamson, Greenwich-street, New-York.

N. B. it is now a good time and proper season to build a green-house, and to remove plants.

Sept. 24. def.

CATTLE.

About Sixty-Six Head for disposal.

☞ Enquire of MATTHIAS BORDLEY, at the Island in Wye River, Eastern Shore, Maryland; or in case of writing, direct to him at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland.

Wye, *Sept.* 2, 1799. §

A beautiful Country Seat for Sale,

SITUATED on the bank of the Delaware joining lands of Matthias Sipler and Mr. John Duffield, 13 miles from Philadelphia and 7 miles from Bristol.

The buildings consist of a new two story Frame House and Kitchen adjoining—3 rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, a Pump of excellent water, also a good garden and orchard—10 acres of land will be sold with the premises, but more can be had if required. There is a gravelly shore at the river, the water stages for Burlington pass every day in the summer season, and the land stages for New-York within half a mile; any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale and other particulars by enquiring at No. 12, Dock-street, or No. 161, South Second-street.

june 1.

FOR SALE,
IN GEORGE TOWN,
TOGETHER OR SEPARATE,
Two handsome Dwelling Houses.

THEY contain five rooms with fire-places, four bed chambers, two closets, and have two handsome piazzas, a kitchen near the houses, a bake house, two rooms for domestics, a stable and coach house, a beautiful garden ornamented with terraces well grassed, a large fish pond, a well and a spring of water, 150 young fruit trees.

The whole finished and done in the neatest and strongest manner, under a handsome and excellent enclosure, containing three lots and a half, extending 180 feet on Fayette street, and 192 feet on Third street.

For terms apply to John Threlkeld, George Town on Potomack.

august 27, 1799. e4thd5t.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber living at George Town, cross roads in that county and state of Maryland, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of William Dinsmoore, late of Kent County, merchant, deceased.

All persons having any claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, either to the subscriber or to William Barroll, Esq her attorney, living in Chester Town Maryland.

All persons indebted to the deceased, either on Bond, Bill, note or account, are earnestly requested to discharge the same without delay, otherwise suits will be commenced against them.

ISABELLA DINSMOORE, Administratrix
of William Dinsmore deceased
George Town Cross-Roads Kent County.

August 31, 1799. d2m.

NOTICE.
To the Creditors of Joseph Alexander,

LATE of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania; who was a partner of the firm of *Johnson & Alexander*, I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common pleas, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, for the benefit of the laws of the said commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed the second Tuesday of September next, for a hearing of me and my creditors at Lewistown, in said county, of which, please to take notice.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

august 23 §

THIS is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Elkton, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil County, in Maryland, letters of Administration, on the personal estate of *SAMUEL HEWETT*, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next—They may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1799.

JOHN MILLER, *Adtr.*

aug. 17. d5w

THE PARTNERSHIP
TRADING under the Firms of HARTSHORNE, LARGE & Co. and JESSE & ROBERT WALN, was dissolved 1 mo. 1st, 1798, and the partnership trading under the firm of HARTSHORNE & LARGE, was dissolved 15th of the 4th month last, all persons indebted to either of the above firms are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands to present their accounts.

7 mo. 13th d3m

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement,

Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.

april 1 §

WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
On the 21st October next,
On the Premises,
In the town of Dover,
Kent County, Delaware State,

EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND adjoining each other, on the west side of King-street, containing in front about 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 422 feet, on which are erected a two story brick dwelling house, and another brick building, suitable for a store or office, together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the south part of the lot, where a tan yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.

September 24, 1799. dt210.

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no. 198 Chesnut street, next door to the premises.

march 5 tu.th sa tf

TO BE SOLD,
TWO new frame two Story Houses pleasantly situated near the Jolly Post-Tavern, upper end of the Village of Frankford. There are in each house, besides a kitchen, two rooms on the first floor; three on the second, with roomy garrats, all well finished; there are also to each, a good garden lot, stable and coach house. Part goods will be taken in payment. Any persons wishing to become purchasers are requested to view the premises, and for terms apply to

JOHN McCLELLEN.

Frankford, July 13 eotf

FOR SALE,

A variety of Lots, many of them very advantageously situated north of the city of Philadelphia, in different parts of the Land known as the Estate of the late William Martin, Esq—many of the lots afford valuable sites for Country seats, not excelled by any with in the same distance of the City, other lots are well adapted for Garden Grounds, Pasture &c. a third description is well calculated for buildings fronting upon Frankford road, Second, Third, and Fourth streets continued to the German Town Road and also on Cross Roads designed to be laid out from Fourth Street to Turners Lane, to which the property extends—For further particulars, application to be made to

NICHOLAS HOLYDAY,

on the Premises westward of Fourth Street.

8 july dtf.

ADDRESS
TO THE
FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

—

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

WHEN a numerous meeting of our most respectable fellow citizens assigned to us the duty of endeavoring, as a committee, to promote the election of James Ross, it was far from being the wish of any, or the expectation of most, of our number, to become involved in the unpleasant task of commenting on the conduct of the opposite candidate, or that of his advocates. The sentiments we entertained on this subject have already been expressed to you, and we may safely challenge the most inveterate of our opponents, to point out a single instance in which we have deviated from our professions, by making invidious comments on the character or conduct of either; we should have beheld with pleasure, that, in this at least, we had not been considered unworthy of their imitation.

An artful insinuation will frequently produce more pernicious effects, in the minds of the unwary, than a direct charge, while those by whom it has been made, may consider its ambiguity a sufficient shelter to their characters, from any imputation of inaccuracy and falsehood. These reflections will naturally arise on a candid perusal of the the second paragraph of an address to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, dated the 7th of August last, and published under the signatures of Messrs. Peter Muhlenberg, Samuel Miles, A. J. Dallas, Michael Leib William Penrose, and Tench Coxe, a committee on behalf of Mr. M'Kean, in which it is asserted, that "some of the presses, whether conducted by foreign emissaries with a view to influence and controul the operation of our government, or employed by domestic agents with a view to encrease the emoluments of certain aristocratical persons, who deceive and mislead the federal party, have teemed with the grossest slanders;" the intention of the committee evidently is to impress on our minds a belief, that presses of the above description, and supported for the purposes stated, exist among us, and are used and encouraged by the party who support Mr. Ross, than which nothing is more remote from truth. If there are any presses among us conducted by foreign emissaries, those from whom the insinuation originated must be more intimately acquainted with their purposes and conductors than we can justly pretend to be.

The meetings opposed to Mr. M'Kean, are charged with having assumed to themselves, the exclusive right of thinking and acting in the politics of our country, and proscribing as traitors to it all the citizens who differ from them in relation to public men or public measures; with respect to ourselves, we utterly deny the truth of the charge, and believe it would be difficult to substantiate it in a single instance; who it is that has been charged as a traitor, and what are the proofs of the charge, are so well known that Mr. M'Kean's committee will never make any enquiry into them, whilst they have any regard for the character and feelings of a very distinguished member of their body.

The general unanimity manifested in favor of Mr. Ross by the grand juries in different parts of the State, as it affords the strongest evidence of the public sentiment, could not fail to excite the deepest chagrin in his opponents; it is nevertheless somewhat extraordinary in those who have hitherto contended, that the exercise of the rights of the individual should not be suspended or destroyed by his functions as a public officer, to mention the conduct of the individuals composing the several grand juries as a subject of complaint, especially when it is considered, that they are generally men the most respectable in their several counties for virtue and understanding, and selected by the sheriff—an officer of popular appointment.

We submit to you the candor manifested in the general charge of intercepting, treating with insult, and destroying the letters of the committee who style themselves republicans, and substituting others teeming with sedition, disrespect and indecency; we know of no such transaction—if some solitary instance of this kind has even occurred, it is not surprising that even among the friends of the federal government, to whom so many of its former opposers have recently attached themselves, some unworthy characters may be found.

"That arts of detraction, intrigue and falsehood have been assiduously practised to expose the republican candidate to odium, and to bring the republican principle itself into discredit and contempt with the people," is another of the charges, doubtless intended to apply to some or all of the supporters of Mr. Ross, as the calumniators, intriguers, &c. and to Mr. M'Kean as the republican candidate. We know of no foundation for any such charge, nor are we acquainted with any just ground on which these gentlemen distinguish themselves, and their candidate, by the exclusive appellation of republicans: We profess ourselves *real* republicans, although we have never arranged ourselves among the supporters of royalty, democracy, or jacobinism.

The committee have taken some pains to exculpate their candidate from the charge of being a native of Ireland and a member of the catholic church. We believe him to be neither; and, had he been both, should have been far from regarding it as a subject of censure or reproach: Our excellent constitution affords to the natives of every country an opportunity to become citizens, and declares every person, otherwise qualified, equally eligible to office.

That Mr. M'Kean is a friend to France is a charge to which we cannot refuse our assent. We believe him to be so to a degree that, adopted in our public councils, or sanctioned by the voice of the people, would have a tendency prejudicial, if not ruinous, to the honor, independence and interest of our common country; his friends must acknowledge, that he was privy to the embarkation of Dr. Logan, on his assumed embassy to the Directory, and that he furnished him with a letter or certificate, calculated to insure his favorable reception, and which, from the known character and station of the writer, gave some color of authority to his insolent interference in the negotiations of our government.

That Mr. M'Kean is friendly to France, that he defends and justifies most of her measures towards this country, and reprobates those of our own government, is too generally known to admit of controversy; among his numerous declarations of sentiments of this kind, made publicly and without reserve, which might be referred to and established, we shall only lay before the public the following extract of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq. of Lancaster, a gentleman of character and integrity, who, after stating the wish expressed by Mr. M'Kean, "that twenty thousand United Irishmen would come into this country," goes on in the following words—"These expressions did not stand alone—his abuse of the federal government was repeated and violent, so as to shew a marked dislike, and decided opposition; the great characters who conduct it were branded with the epithet of conspirators, wishing to introduce a monarchy; and his approbation of French measures, and their present ambitious pursuits, was unequivocal." Few of the citizens of Pennsylvania, are at this time so uninformed, or so misled, as to be blind to the projects meditated by France against the United States—to the varied and unwearied efforts with which she has prosecuted our ruin—to the violence, perfidy, falsehood and intrigue, by which she has endeavored to accomplish her infamous ends, and sink us into disgrace and misery. How then can we be willing to receive as our governor, one who has justified their measures, applauded their conduct and principles, and exalted the blessings of their system of liberty?

You cannot, Fellow Citizens, be ignorant, that they have made Liberty and Equality the pretences, whilst plunder and dominion have been their objects; that their philosophic enthusiasm has not been satisfied with spreading uproar and wretchedness over a great portion of the globe, and drenching its surface with blood, but that they have attempted to change the moral, as well as the political, state of man; with this view the Christian Sabbath has been abolished,—religious obligations treated with ridicule and contempt, and national rights, alike inconsistent with the precepts of natural and revealed religion, have been established. Dupont, one of the members of the French Convention, has thus expressed himself—"What! Thrones are overturned! Sceptres broken! Kings expire! And yet the Altars of God remain! A single breath of enlightened reason will now be sufficient to make them disappear. Nature and Reason, these ought to be the gods of men! These are my gods! For myself, I honestly avow to the Convention, I am an Atheist." Such have been the sentiments openly promulgated and adopted by the Representatives of the nation to whom Mr. M'Kean has not hesitated to avow his attachment.

Although our county has withdrawn a little from the precipice towards which she was not long since rushing with wild and inconsiderate steps, and our government, supported by the rising spirit of the people, has opposed a more manly attitude to the insulting aggressions of an implacable foe, we must not yet consider our safety to be insured, or the hour of danger past, if men who either are, or are believed to be, attached to France, and opposed to the system of energy and defence which has hitherto preserved us from the rapacious grasp of her Directory, should be exalted by the people to places of trust and power, our danger will be renewed; a nation ever expert in intrigue, boasting of her diplomatic skill, will not fail to avail herself of so unhoped for an advantage.

We know nothing of the charge, that Mr. M'Kean is desirous of provoking a war with Great Britain. The answer to this supposed accusation, if not introduced for the purpose, has at least afforded his committe an opportunity of pouring forth their censures on the treaty with that nation. They observe, "that it has been so construed and acted upon as to entail upon this country the payment of two enormous classes of debts." and speak of the secession of the American Commissioners—"shrinking from the task of announcing to the public the extent of British demands." The committee certainly was not aware that one of the most offensive and exorbitant demands which has been made on that Board is for almost half a million of dollars by the Agent of the Penn family, who has accompanied his memorial with a pamphlet under the signature of Mr. M'Kean, in which he

fends and juſtifies the claim. One of the points of difference in the caſes on which the Commiſſioners have ſeparated is the date of our Independence—the General Agent for the United States contended, that we became a free and independent nation from the fourth day of July, 1776,—the General Agent for the Britiſh Claimants aſſerts, that we were not ſo until the peace of 1783, when we received our independence from the King of Great-Britain.

In the Aurora of February 22, 1798, an opinion is publiſhed with the ſignature of Thomas M'Kean, agreeing with that now maintained before the Britiſh Commiſſioners. —It expreſſly declares, that the civil war continued until the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783. Americans, if this doctrine, corroborated by Mr. M'Kean, is true, you have been miſtaken in obſerving the fourth day of July, 1776, as the birth day of your Independence—you muſt have been (according to Mr. M'Kean's opinion) in a ſtate of civil war, and, of courſe, rebels until King George the third granted you, in the year 1783, the rights of an independent nation. What are we now to ſay of the receſſion of the American Commiſſioners to which which they were driven by exorbitant demands juſtified by Mr. M'Kean's opinion. If he is right great ſums of money will indeed be neceſſary.—Many perſons, hitherto conſidered as deſerters, refugees, and traitors, were in fact (according to Mr. M'Kean's doctrine) loyal ſubjects, and muſt be paid for all they have ſuffered by this miſtake. We pretend not to give any opinion on theſe queſtions, but leave them where the government has placed them—ſatisfied that they will ultimately receive a proper deciſion and that what in juſtice ought to be paid will be paid, and no more; but ſurely Mr. M'Kean's committee ſhould not have told us of the enormity of Britiſh demands.

Mr. M'Kean's committee ſay, that he had been "charged with being a Diſorganizer, a Jacobin; but that in truth there does not exiſt a firmer advocate, a more ſucceſsful ſupporters of law, of public tranquility, of private property and public credit." How far his conduct reſpecting the diſturbance that took place on Sunday the tenth of February laſt, in the yard of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia, correſponds with theſe aſſertions of his committee, we ſubmit to the public on the following ſtatement of the part Mr. M'Kean took on that occaſion. Whilſt Robert Wharton, Eſq. Mayor of the city, was engaged in taking the recognizances of J. Cummins and Dr. Reynolds, two of the perſons accuſed as authors of the riot, ſome perſon knocked violently at the door and demanded admiſſion; the conſtables refuſing to open it, Mr. M'Kean called out "I am Chief Juſtice of the ſtate." The Mayor upon hearing that the Chief Juſtice was there ordered the conſtables to open the door and give Mr. M'Kean admittance. No ſooner had he entered than he called out with a loud voice, accompanied by a menacing air, "What is the reaſon, Mr. Mayor, of all this fuſs that you keep the city in uproar with a mob marching theſe gentlemen up one ſtreet and down another, hand-cuffed and tied, for half the day together."

The Mayor attempted to ſtate the nature of their offence—the evidence of their having inſulted the congregation at the Church, and that one of them had preſented a loaded piſtol to the breaſt of one of the Members, that the priſoners had been treated with all poſſible attention and civility—had been neither hand cuffed nor tied, but, in as polite and tender a manner as the nature of the caſe would admit, had been permitted to walk with the peace officers in ſearch of bail; to the Mayor's ſtatement of the manner in which they had been treated Dr. Reynolds candidly aſſented; but Mr. M'Kean would hearken to nothing from the Mayor or Gentlemen preſent, and charged the Members of the Congregation with having committed an aſſault on the priſoners, and ſaid "that they, and not the priſoners, were the aggreſſors, that he would have diſmiſſed the matter in a quarter of an hour, for the priſoners had a right to take up their hats and go about their buſineſs." The Mayor proceeded to take the recognizances and Mr. M'Kean ſoon afterwards left the room apparently in great paſſion.

Many of the ſupporters of Mr. M'Kean are men who profeſs their attachment to an equality of rights and their aphorrence of polit cal diſtinctions founded on wealth or family; it would be well for theſe to conſider, how far the principles advocated by their candidate, and oppoſed by Mr. Roſs, in the Convention that formed the ſtate conſtitution, are conſiſtent with their opinions —In page 72 of the minutes of the body, they will find the following motion made by Mr. M'Kean—"No perſon ſhall be capable of being choſen a Senator who is not ſeized, in fee ſimple, of five hundred acres of land within this commonwealth, or poſſeſſed of real and perſonal eſtate to the value of five hundred pounds;"—In page 162, they will find him (Mr. M'Kean) ſeconding a motion, "That the Governor ſhall be legally ſeized and poſſeſſed of a clear real and perſonal eſtate, within this commonwealth, of the value of four thouſand dollars, ſix months before his election; and in page 171, renewing, at an adjourned meeting, his firſt motion, in which it appears, from the Yeas and Nays, he was oppoſed by Mr. Roſs and ſupported by but eight members of the Convention. Of the merits of theſe ſeveral propoſitions we do not conſider it neceſſary to expreſs our opinion; but when of two candidates for the the firſt office in our government, one is branded with the imputation of ariſtocracy, and the other held up to the people, in the words of his committee, as "a friend of equal rights, under the freeſt of governments," as one who "advocates no diſtinction among his fellow-citizens, but the diſtiction of the good and the bad," it is juſt to meaſure them by ſome public and known ſtandard, eſtabliſhed at a time when it cannot be fairly preſumed that either party had any expectation of becoming a candidate for the office of Governor.

The committee has thought proper to deny, in poſitive terms, Mr. M'Kean's having ever expreſſed a wiſh, "that twenty thouſand United Iriſhmen would come over to the United States, for that, in his opinion, they were the only men who underſtood true liberty." To this we oppoſe the letter of Mr. Smith already recited, and the annexed certificate of Mr. Watts of Carliſle, both men of known character, independence and integrity. If any further proof of the converſation, ſtated by Meſſrs. Smith and Watts, were neceſſary ſeveral other Gentlemen, who were preſent, are ready to corroborate their teſtimony. The inaccuracy of the information on which the committee ground their denial of the charge, and the aſſertion, that Mr. M'Kean "advocates no diſtinction among his fellow citizens, but the diſtinction of the good and the bad," is a fair teſt by which you may judge what weight is due to the other parts of their ſtatement.

Several other charges have been ſtated and replied to by the committee, ſome of them probably unfounded and others of little importance if true; on theſe we deem it ſuperfluous to make a ſingle obſervation —to thoſe who made the charges we cheerfully reſign the taſk of ſupporting them.

We have deemed it unworthy of ourſelves, either as a committee or individually, to make any anonymous attacks on the public or private character of Mr. M'Kean; and it may, perhaps, be conſidered as unneceſſary for us to notice any of the unavowed ſlanders circulated reſpecting Mr. Roſs.—One accuſation, however, has been ſo frequently made, ſo ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on, and, if true, is of ſo ſerious a nature, that we cannot forbear to notice it.—Mr. Roſs is charged with being a Deiſt.—Some of us have known him from his outſet in life, and never before heard ſuch a ſuggeſtion. When he was choſen a member of the State Convention, and when he was elected into the Senate of the United States, he was warmly oppoſed—many objections were urged by ſome who had long known him, but this charge was reſerved for the preſent occaſion.—Believing, as from all theſe circumſtances we were juſtified in doing, that there was no foundation for it, we have been happy to be able to refer you to the annexed certificates which we have received from the Rev. John Smith and Meſſrs. A. Swearenger, Robert Stockton, Joſeph Wherry, John Cotton, James Brice, James Mitchell, John Mercer, James Alliſon, Craig Ritchie, and Alexander Cunningham, pious and devout men—the former a Miniſter of the Goſpel, and the latter Elders of the different Preſbyterian Congregations in whoſe neighbourhood he has for many years laſt reſided, which will be found to contain a complete refutation of this malicious calumny.

Thus, fellow-citizens, we have conſidered the obſervations of the adverſe committee in reply to the charges they ſuggeſt to have been made againſt their candidate; and, in ſo doing, have found it neceſſary to travel into a more perſonal enquiry than was agreeable to us; much of what has been ſaid would have been avoided had not the taſk been impoſed on us by our opponents. To whom the appellation of a defamatory inquiſition, which they have politely beſtowed on us, moſt properly belongs you can determine.—We are now both before you—judge between us.

With reſpect to Mr. Roſs it is almoſt ſuperfluous to remind you of his juſt and uniform principles—his unexceptionable deportment and unqueſtionable qualifications, His manners are ſimple, but his underſtanding is profound—his accompliſhments plain, but his talents brilliant. He is not tainted with the novel philoſophy of France, which alike ſets morality and religion at defiance, but is content with being an upright and conſcientious Chriſtian as his fathers were before him. His uſefulneſs, integrity and capacity, in the important public ſtations to which he has been called, have placed him beyond the reach of injury from the ſhafts of envy and ſlander. He is not, he cannot be, doubted on theſe points. He is yet in the prime and vigor of life, with a mind and conſtitution capable of encountering every difficulty and fatigue to which his office may expoſe him. It is true he is not a reſident of the city—he is, if you pleaſe, a countryman; but, ſurely this can in no degree diſqualify him from being your Governor, or render him leſs valuable and reſpectable.

Fellow Citizens?

We have endeavoured to place before you the two Candidates as they appear to us upon our beſt knowledge and information. We have ſincerely endeavoured "nothing to extenuate or aught ſet down in malice." We are actuated by a pure and unmixed anxiety for the peace and welfare of our country, which has been, and is even now, ſtruggling with an inveterate enemy, who can neither be awed by juſtice or conciliated by humiliation. Let us, therefore, earneſtly unite in this important work—exert all your influence—call into action all your energies to bring it to an happy iſſue; and bear conſtantly in mind, that you are ſtriving in the cauſe of your conſtitution—your country—your religion—yourſelves and your children; in a word—for all that is dear to MAN.

Levi Hollingsworth.
Samuel Morris.
Robert Wharton.
Benjamin R. Morgan.
Henry Pratt.
Michael Kepple.
Zachariah Poulson, jun.
Daniel Smith.
John Wall.
Lawrence Seckel.

Documents referred to in the preceding Addreſs.

Certificate of Mr. Watts.

I DO hereby Certify, That I heard Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, declare, "*That he wished Twenty Thousand United Irishmen would come into this Country, that they were a People who understood true Liberty and the Rights of Man,*" which I am willing to atteſt upon oath, if it ſhould be neceſſary. DAVID WATTS.

August 10, 1799

N. B. A dozen affidavits can be procured to the above fact, if neceſſary.

The Letter from the Committee of Correſpondence for the County of Waſhington which accompanied the Certificates alluded to in the preceding Address.

Waſhington, August 28, 1799.

SIR,

THE committee in this county for promoting the election of Mr. Roſs, have learnt where Mr. Roſs is leſs known than here, currency is given by the enemies to his election, (the ſame conſcientious men who ſupported the election of Mr. Jefferſon,) to a report, that Mr. Roſs is a *Deiſt*.

To prevent the effect of this report, one of the committee in this town, where Mr. Roſs lived more than ten years, and until about five years ago, applied to ſuch elders and other perſons, noted for their piety and regard for religion, as have known Mr. Roſs during the whole of this time, and as eaſily could be applied to, and they chearfully ſigned the incloſed certificate. It was regretted that the abſence of the Rev. John M'Millan, (who is the miniſter neareſt to this place, is intimately and has been about twenty years well acquainted with Mr. Roſs, and is zealous for his election,) and of the other Preſbyterian miniſters in this neighbourhood, who are now ſitting in Preſbytery, more than ſixty miles from this town, prevented the obtaining of their contradiction to this falſe and malicious report. But it was not tho't prudent for the ſake of this, to ſuffer the report to gain force, by the delay of another week's poſt; eſpecially as thoſe who have ſigned, are diſtinguiſhed characters, for good ſenſe, honeſty and piety, and reſpectable for their ſtations in ſociety. Mr. Alliſon is judge of this county, Mr. Swearenger, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Ritchie are juſtices of the peace, and the laſt has been a member of aſſembly. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Brice, are county commiſſioners, and the laſt has been a member of aſſembly. Mr. Cunningham is a ſubſtantial merchant and Mr. Mercer a ſubſtantial farmer. Theſe gentlemen being all in town at the time, were readily applied to, and you may be aſſured, that the certificate of any one of them, is ſufficient to outweigh the report. Many more names could have been obtained, but to ſeek numbers was thought to be giving too much reſpect to the ſlander, and a ſelection of a few unqueſtionable characters was thought beſt.

The preſence of the Rev. John Smith, of Cannonſburgh, a learned and reſpectable Seceder miniſter, who, about three years ago, removed to this country from Octorara, in Lancaſter county, enabled us to procure his certificate alſo, and upon this we are content to reſt the character of Mr. Roſs and of ourſelves.

We could with as much eaſe have obtained as poſitive a denial of all the other malicious reports lately propagated againſt Mr. Roſs, and we do pledge ourſelves that they are falſe. But we thought it not of conſequence to do ſo, as they are, we truſt, generally known to be falſe; and as ſuch reports from unprincipled and deſigning men are uſually expected on ſuch occaſions. But there are ſo few means of aſcertaining the credit due to a report of infidelity and a reſpect for religion is of ſuch importance in public ſtations, that we thought it a duty to our fellow citizens to diſprove the aſperſion of *deism*.

Leaſt, therefore, this aſperſion ſhould miſlead good people, unacquainted with Mr. Roſs, the committee here requeſt that you will publiſh, if you think proper, theſe documents in the newſpapers or in hand bills, as you think beſt, and in ſuch manner as you think moſt fit. The original of theſe certificates is in the hands of the committee of Franklin county.

A. ADDISON,
Chairman of the committee of Washington co

Waſhington. (*P.*) *Aug.* 26*th* 1799.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE the ſubſcribers, regular members of ſundry Preſbyterian congregations in the county of Waſhington, have heard with ſurpriſe and regret, that among the many ſlanderous reports propagated againſt the reſpectable character of James Roſs, Eſq. of Pittſburgh, who has been propoſed to be choſen governor of Pennſylvania, one is that he is a *Deiſt*.

We truſt that we have a ſincere regard ſo truth and religion, and we feel ourſelves bound by the duties we owe to both, ſo far as our teſtimony can go to remove from our fellow citizens, this obſtruction to the free exereiſe of our votes in favour of Mr. Roſs. God forbid that we ſhould aſſiſt in placing in ſuch an important a ſtation, a man defective in reſpect for religion. And we but obey the dictates of our own conſciences in making the following declaration of what we know of Mr Roſs, from our own obſervation and indubitable information.

Mr. Roſs was born of reſpectable and pious parents, of the Preſbyterian church in York county in this ſtate, and received from them a religious education. He is well inſtructed in the ſcriptures and the doctrines of chriſtianity as held by our church; and we are perſuaded believes and reſpects them. He lived long in this town, and longer in this county, and we have had good opportunities of knowing him. Where he has lived, there has not been any ſtated miniſter, and only occaſional ſupplies for public worſhip. But he has contributed to the ſupport of public worſhip where he lived, and attended it regularly and there is nothing known to us to juſtify the imputation that he is an infidel or deiſt, and we think this imputation falſe and malicious.

In witneſs whereof we have hereto ſet our hands.

A Swearenger, Robert Stockton, Joſeph Wherry } Elders of Waſhington Congregation.
John Cotton, James Brice } Elders of Buffalo Congregation.
James Mitchell, Elder of Peter's Congregation.
John Mercer, James Alliſon, Craig Rich'e, Alexander Cunningham. } Elders of Chartiers Congregation.

Since I lived in Waſhington county, I have had opportunity of converſing and being well acquainted with James Roſs, Eſq. of Pittſburgh, and of knowing his character from ſerious and reſpectable perſons well acquainted with his opinions and converſation, and I am well perſuaded that he is ſincerely reſpectful of the Chriſtian Proteſtant Religion, and do verily believe that the report of his being an infidel or deiſt is altogether without foundation.

JOHN SMITH,
Miniſter of Aſſociated Congregation Chartiers.

☞ THE approaching GENERAL ELECTION, for the City of Philadelphia and the townſhips of Blockley and Kingſeſſing, will be held at the CENTRE HOUSE Tavern, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the weſtward of Broad-ſtreet.

To the ELECTORS of the city of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

OBSERVING my name inſerted on a liſt of members propoſed to form the ſelect council of the city the enſuing year, I think it is proper to inform you, that it will not be convenient for me to attend to the duties of that appointment, if elected; and having ſerved you the laſt ſix years in the common and ſelect councils, I hope you will excuſe me, and propoſe ſome other perſon to repreſent you in the place of

Your friend and fellow citizen,
SAMUEL COATES.

October 5, 1799. dtc.

TO MESSRS.

Peter Muhlenberg, Samuel Miles, A. J. Dallas, Michael Leib, William Penrose and Tench Coxe.

GENTLEMEN,

IN your addreſs to the Republicans of Pennſylvania, in the daily advertiſer of the 2d inſtant, I obſerved a moſt indecent, unprovoked and groundleſs attack made on my character as a citizen and a magiſtrate, as will appear from the following paragraph;

"The genuine aſpect of this tranſaction will be exhibited by theſe facts, which the adverſe committee have not thought it prudent to notice; 1ſt That the city and its neighbourhood had recently been much diſturbed by the feuds and riots of intemperate party men, and the mayor of the city (the preſident of the memorable aſſociation for defaming Mr. M'Kean and his friends) had recently become bail for certain rioters, whoſe indictments are ſtill depending."

Permit me to ſtate the fact as it really occurred, and then let the public determine to whom, with propriety, the charge of "defamation" will apply. On the 30th of January laſt, I went to the houſe of chief juſtice M'Kean, and found ſeveral perſons before him, charged with having been guilty of a riot, and amongſt the number was a Mr. Nathan Suplee, a decent, reputable farmer, of the county of Philadelphia; and on a hearing before the chief juſtice, it appeared, that Mr. Suplee had not been at the place where the riot is ſaid to have happened; however, Mr. M'Kean thought it right to order him to find ſecurity for his appearance, to anſwer at the next court of oyer and terminer, or be immediately ſent to priſon. As I had known Mr. Suplee for ſeveral years laſt paſt, and always heard that he ſupported a fair character, I became bound for him *only*. When the court was held, the attorney general did not prefer a bill againſt him, as I have been informed; but this is certain, the grand jury did not find the bill, if one was preſented; and the proſecution againſt him there ended, as will appear by a reference to the court docquet.

Thus you have, in an uncandid and baſe manner, attempted to villify my reputation, by aſſerting to my fellow citizens, under the ſanction of your names, that I had, whilſt acting as mayor of the city of Philadelphia, "become bail for certain rioters, whoſe indictments are ſtill depending." That the rancour of party ſpirit ſhould have carried you ſo far beyond the bounds of truth, I confeſs, I did not expect, at leaſt from the more decent part of your committee. From this ſpecimen of your candour, our fellow citizens will now have an opportunity of judging what degree of credit ought to be attached to the other parts of your addreſs.

ROBERT WHARTON.

October 5. 3t.

Just imported,
In the ſhip Wilmington, Captain Blair,
FROM LONDON,
3 caſes Creaſala Morlaix,
11 ditto Weſtphalia Linens, aſſorted,
4 ditto ditto finer quality,
FOR SALE
By THOMAS & J. KETLAND.

September 28. d15t

Foreign Intelligence.

LAIBACH, July 24.

The great park of artillery, of the new Ruſſian auxilary corps, paſſed through this city on the 22d, to go to Italy.

Detachments are likewiſe daily arriving, to complete different corps of the Auſtrian army in that country.

To-morrow we expect a great number of priſoners of war.

BERN, July 23.

Serious troubles have broken out at Aarburg, and its neighborhood, where the old ſtandard of the canton of Bern has been hoiſted in different places. Our directory has ſent a meſſage on that account to the legiſlative body, informing them of the meaſures taken to make thoſe meaſures ceaſe, and inviting the legiſlators to enact a penal law againſt thoſe who ſhall hereafter be guilty of planting the old ſtandard of Bern. A detachment of horſe has been ſent to Aarburg, to ſtifle in its birth the fire of inſurrection which threatens to ſpread over the neighboring cantons.

BRUSSELS, July 28.

General Tilly is arrived here and makes the beſt preparations againſt the inſurgents who make again their appearance at the diſtance of a league from hence.

A great number of troops arrived from the interior of France, to defend our coaſt. Oſtend, Newport, Sluys and Sas de Ghent are ſoon to be declared in a ſtate of ſiege.

Twenty-three thouſand muſquets have been ſent for the French conſcripts from Liege to the right bank of the Rhine, and 28,000 more will ſoon follow.

July 29.

An attack being expected every moment on our coaſts, and every thing ſeeming to indicate that it will be ſerious, the following defenſive meaſures have been adopted:

The major part of the troops will be concentrated between Bruges, Oſtend, and Blackenburg; 5,000 men will be encamped near the village, and before the great ſluice of Slyckens. From Nieuport to Oſtend, the Downs are covered with ſtrong poſts of infantry; the cavalry is cantoned in the villages farther back. On the other ſide, the iſle of Cadſant, Sluys, Hulſt, Axel, and Sas de Ghent, have been ſupplied with as many troops as poſſible at this moment, when there are very few in this country.

At Dunkirk and Gravelines the ſame preparations are making with the utmoſt activity; a flotilla is alſo fitting out, conſiſting of frigates, corvettes, and gun-boats, which are to be ſtationed in the Downs as ſoon as they are ready.

They write from Luxemburg, that in one month about 10,000 conſcripts have been armed and equipped there, and ſent to the right border of the Rhine, to the army which is forming between Mentz and Duſſeldorf, under the command of general Muller. Great numbers of conſcripts are alſo at Treves.

The camp near Liege, which had been delayed for want of troops, will be formed in a few days.

Luxembourg, Juliers, Venloo and Maeſtrecht have been ſupplied with proviſions and ammunition of all kinds, and their fortifications have been augmented as if thoſe fortreſſes were on the point of being beſieged.

A popular ſociety has been formed here in imitation of that of Paris. Citizen Craſſous, ex-member of the convention, is at the head of it under the denomination of regulator.

Citizen Lambrechts, late miniſter of juſtice, is arrived here, and purpoſes to live retired from public affairs.

LYONS, July 27.

Though the cannon continue prepared, and our Menage holds its ſittings, the town is tranquil. This may be attributed to the commander, who does not encourage the diſorganiſers. The club is hitherto not numerous; it is compoſed of workmen. Its door is guarded by 201 men. Some ridiculous motions have been made; ſuch, for example, as to reduce citizen Toloſan to 3000 francs of income, and to employ the reſt of his immenſe fortune in ſupporting the patriots. This motion was rejected. All the ſittings conclude with ſinging the Marſeillois.

ROVEREDO, July 31.

Extract from a letter of a merchant at Leghorn, July 25.

This is the firſt letter I have written theſe three months, ſo much have we been confined by our liberty friends; but now we are free again after our own way. Yeſterday ſe'nnight was the happy day, when French liberty departed from our frontiers. The brave Tuſcan inſurgents have purged our coaſt from all gallic intruders. You have no idea, my dear friend, of the courageous preſeverance of thoſe brave fellows. They endure hunger and thirſt, ſleep under the open canopy of heaven, venture as far as the camp of the enemy, and dread neither fire nor death. Every inhabitant of Tuſcany would bluſh, if by his own perſon or property he had not contributed ſome thing to the delivery of his country.

Junction of Macdonald and Moreau.

This his been the anxious theme of pro and contra, for theſe two months paſt, in the whole political world of Europe. At laſt the pro ſeems to have got the better of the contra; the long expected junction is effected in ſpite of all obſtacles and non believers. The junction is effected, Primo, by Macdonald's ſecret retreat from Tuſcany, Leghorn, Lucca, Peſcia, Groſſetto, Caſtiglione, From-

bino, and several other places. Secundo, by throwing all his ammunition, cannon and warlike implements partly into the sea, partly leaving it behind: thus to retreat on the road of mules, where no waggon can pass, slowly and on foot, and in small craft, towards the Genoese. Tertio, by the loss of his formidable army (amounting with the corps of Montrichard to above 52,000 men by their own account, seven thousand of which have only reached Moreau and the Genoese.) Quarto, by leaving all the French troops in the kingdom of Naples, and the territory of Rome, to their own fate and to the mercy of the enraged inhabitants formed almost into one mass of insurgents against those freebooting apostles of liberty. Quinto and Ultimo, this long expected junction was effected by the joint retreat of both Macdonald and Moreau from Italy—*to unite themselves in France into an eternal renunciation* of Italian conquests. *Quod erat expugnandum.*

HAGUE, August 4.

This day the new third will be introduced in the legislative body.

The English have again taken several ships off Ameland.

From Marseilles we learn, that Tripoli has declared war against Denmark, and that two Tripolitan corsairs have already captured two Danish ships.

FRANKFORD, August. 6.

The French troops between the Lahn and the Nidda are gone back to the left bank of the Rhine. The whole force of the French in and near Mentze, amounts to about 18 or 20,000 men.

On the 5th, orders were received at Manheim, from Paris, to continue the demolition of the works as the repairing of them would occasion immense expences. The imperial troops augment in the environs of Manheim, and the hussars of Szekler go on the other side of the Maine, even under the cannon of Mentze.

As soon as the archduke Charles received the capitulation of Mantua, he sent it to Massena, at his head quarters in Lenzburg. The courier who brough it, stated, that when he came away 18,000 men of the besieging army had broke up in two columns, one by Brescia and the other by Milan, to march to Switzerland. In consequence of which, Massena, is expected to avacuate that country without hazarding a battle. General Sztarary's corps, it is thought, will likewise advance thither.

VIENNA, August 3.

Capitulation of the citadel of Alessandria, concluded between field Marshal lieut. Bellegarde and Gen. Gardanne, commandant of the citadel.

Art. 1. The garrison shall march out by the gate Asti with all the honors of war, drums beating, colors flying, matches lighted, with two four pounders and all the train belonging to them, and draw up on the glacis; it shall keep its arms, and return to France, without serving against his imperial majesty and his allies before it is exchanged, which shall be done immediately. The persons denoted in art 2, shall not be subject to this exchange, not being prisoners of war.

Answ. The garrison shall march out with all the honors of war, lay down their arms on the glacis, surrender prisoners of war, and be sent into the dominions of his imperial majesty.

Art. II. The general of brigade Gardanne, commanding the division of the Tanaro, the adjutant Gen. Louis, as well as all the officers of the staff with 300 men whom the general shall pick out, shall not be prisoners.

Answ. Gen. Gardanne, and all the persons here mentioned, shall share the same fate as the garrison.

Art. III. All the officers shall keep their swords, horses, field baggage, and other property; the soldiers their effects, and the persons belonging to the army their horses and baggage. Horses shall be procured from post to post for the sick officers and soldiers, as well as for those who, being entitled to have horses have lost them. The Piedmontese, Cisalpines and Swiss, making part of the French army, shall enjoy the advantages stipulated by this article for the French troops.

Answ. The officers of the staff, viz. Gen. Gardanne, Adjutant General Louis, the Chiefs of engineers and artillery, shall keep their swords; and all the officers in general their horses, baggage, property and effects; and the soldiers their baggage. Care shall be immediately taken to procure horses for such of the prisoners as shall have occasion for them on their march. The Piedmontese, Cisalpines, and Swiss, shall as well as the French troops be treated as prisoners of war.

Art. IV. Ten covered waggons shall be granted, to transport the effects of the staff of each corps, and the military chests, &c.

Answ. It having been granted that every one should keep his property, this article becomes useless; the military chests, however, as well as all the magazines, stores, plans, archives, artillery, and any effects whatever, belonging to the French, Piedmontese, or any other government, shall be faithfully delivered up.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be treated with the greatest care in the hospitals, and not be prisoners of war.

Answ. They shall be treated with all the humanity peculiar to us; a convenient dwelling shall be chosen for their hospital, which shall be attended by the surgeon of the garrison.

Art. VI. Three hours after the signing of the capitulation the outward posts before the gates of Vignoble, St. Michael, and St. Antonio, shall be delivered up. None but Austrian commissaries, and such as are sent by the general of the besieging army, shall be permitted to enter the citadel, which the Austrian troops shall not occupy till the French have evacuated it.

Answ. Three hours after signing the capitulation, the troops of his imperial majesty shall occupy the inside of the gate of Asti, and the out posts before it.

Art. VII. Should the French army be no longer on the frontiers of the Genoese territory, leave shall be given to dispatch an officer of the garrison to the commander in chief of the army with the capitulation.

Answ. Granted.

Art. VIII. Any thing equivocal or difficult in this capitulation shall be interpreted in favor of the garrison.

Answ. In this case, all proceedings shall be guided by equity.

Art. IX. the garrison shall have a sufficient escort, and general Gardanne a seperate one, to conduct them to the Genoese frontier.

Answ. The garrison, agreeable to the purport of the capitulation, shall, for its entire safety, have a sufficient escort.

Additional articles.

Immediately after signing the capitulation, the Piedmontese hostages, detained in the citadel, shall be given up, with their property.

Art. XIV. Till the entire execution of the capitulation, an officer of the staff and a captain shall be given as hostages. Immediately after signing the capitulation, an officer of engineers and of artillery, and a commissary, shall be sent into the citadel from the Austrian army, and all the magazines, plans and depots delivered up to them, without any thing being kept or destroyed. The military chests and other effects belonging to different governments; the cavalry and artillery horses and every thing belonging to the French government shall be given up. The garrison shall march out to-morrow, July 22d, at 4 o'clock P. M. by the gate of Asti. Those whom the delivering up of the effects shall oblige to remain longer in the citadel, shall remain there till their business is done. A separate list of non-combatants shall be drawn up, and those shall be sent back to the French army. In fine, all the horses and other objects belonging to his imperial majesty or to the officers of the Austrian and allied troops shall be delivered up. In faith hereof, two copies of this present capitulation shall be drawn up to be respectively signed and exchanged.

In the camp before the citadel of Alessandria, July 21st, 10 o'clock 99.

Signed,

Ct. BELLEGARDE F. M Lt.

GARDANNE, general of brigade,

Louis.

"There has been found in the citadel 103 pieces of cannon of different calibre, the rest had not been inventoried when the couriers came away; the number of the garrison that marched out prisoners of war, amounted to 2490 men, without the sick left behind.

"According to reports sent by general count Clenan, to general Melas, from Florence, under the 20th ultimo, the people of Tuscany are quiet enraptured with the victories of the combined imperial arms, and so favorably disposed by religion and to their prince, as well as by the hatred they bear to the enemy, that he could, without difficulty, take possession of Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca and Pescia.—The main body of his corps marched to Sarzanza, in order to be in a shorter line communicating with the army.

"Agreeable to the same reports, the insurgents of Florence have occupied the fortresses of Antignano and Piombino, made 200 Frenchmen prisoners of war, took 8 pieces of cannon, and a French privateer, carrying 3 guns and 21 seamen. Volterra, and the whole tract of country towards Rome, is free, and only Perugia and Civita Vecchia remain still occupied by the enemy, a great number of whom fly to Ancona.

The Neapolitan general, Marquis Caraccioli, who went over to the rebels, and fell into the hands of the English, who hung him on board the Minerva, and threw his body into the sea, was formerly 32 years an officer in the king's army. The number of Neapolitan rebels is divided into three classes, most of whom are nobles, viz into Jacobins, or seducers, into republicans, and deluded persons. The first will be judged according to law; the second banished the king's dominions, with permission to justify themselves abroad, and if innocent, to return again; the third class will obtain an amnesty and general pardon.

PARIS, August 5.

Letters from Strasburg, of the 30th July, announce that Massena is going to deliver up the command of the army of the Danube to Moreau, who is expected at Arau on the 7th inst.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Encampment of the subscriber, at the Centre square, in the night of Friday, 4th instant, an enlisted soldier, named THOMAS HORNSBY, born in Philadelphia, aged 35 years, brown complexion, light eyes, short dark hair, a corker by trade; had on when he went away, a military shirt, but left the remainder of his clothing at the tents.

☞ Whoever shall take up the said deserter, and deliver him to the subscriber or lodge him in any jail, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN GIBBS, Junr.
Captain 10th U. S. Infanty.

October 5 dtf.

NOTICE

TO the owners of unseated lands in the county of Huntingdon, to come forward and pay the taxes assessed and due thereon, within three months from this date, there being one or more years taxes due on the unseated lands in the said county of Huntingdon.

WILLIAM STEEL,
HUGH MORRISON,
JOHN STEEL,
} Commissioners.

Huntingdon, Commissioners Office, Sept. 25, 1799.

October 4. d3m.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8.

For the Gazette of the United States.

To Peter Muhlenberg, Samuel Miles, Alexander J. Dallas, Michael Leib, William Penrose, and Tench Coxe, or such of them as really signed their names to an address which appeared under their signatures, in the Daily Advertiser, of the 2d instant.

OF all the vices to which the human mind is prone, in its most degraded and depraved state, that of *lying* seems, by the general sentiment of mankind, to be deemed the most mean and contemptible.

When compared with this, sheep stealing or robbing of hen roosts are but peccadillos of the petit larceny kind, and he who enriches himself by pilfering *Certificates* to the amount of thousands, from helpless orphans, before their parent is shrouded for the grave, may urge as an excuse, the magnitude of the temptation; but those, who coolly sit down and deliberately forge and palm upon the world, the foulest falsehoods, in order to deprive a virtuous man of his fair fame, must have passed through every grade of vice, and drank the last dregs of corruption. What opinion must the world then form of the authors of the address, which appeared under your signatures, in behalf of Mr. M'Kean's election, in the Daily Advertiser of the 2d instant? In that address, you, or such of you as really signed it, after taking some notice of the circumstances that occurred at the mayor's office, in relation to a previous riot in the yard of St. Mary's church, make a feeble and awkward attempt, to palliate the insolent and arrogant interference of chief justice M'Kean, with the official rights and duties of the mayor, by stating, that "The genuine aspect of this transaction will be exhibited, by these facts, which the adverse committee have not thought it prudent to notice.—1st The city and its neighbourhood had recently been much disturbed by the feuds and riots of intemperate party men, *and the mayor of the city (the president of the memorable association for defaming Mr. M'Kean and his friends) had recently become bail for certain rioters, whose indictments are still depending.*

A more impudent and bare faced falsehood than this, was never engendered by the malice of hell, nor uttered by the tongue of a jacobin; and when, in contempt of the ignominy which must attach to its authors, on its certain refutation, you, or some of you, had the audacity to usher it into the world, under the sanction of your signatures, *(the best passport for such falshood)* you must neither have known nor cared whether it was true or false, or you have sinned with your eyes open, in publicly asserting as true, what you knew to be untrue.

In either case, you are proper advocates for your *favorite candidate*, and from this specimen of your truth and candour, a proper estimate may be made, of the rest of your publication. In one part of it you say, "In the legal as well as in the moral code, the suppression of truth, is tantamount to the declaration of a falshood, and an ambiguous insinuation, calculated to impress an opinion on the mind of another, in contradiction to the knowledge of the writer, differs only from a direct misrepresentation, in the greater degree of demerit and pusillanimity." If this be your creed, gentlemen, you have faithfully adhered to it, for though you may not have had the "*pusillanimity*," which, according to your ethics, would lead to the "*suppression of truth*," you have had the boldness to make use of a "*direct misrepresentation*," by the "*declaration of a falshood.*"—I say a *falshood*, for *Mr. Wharton became bail for no other person than Mr. Nathan Suplee, and no bill of indictment was ever found against him.* Your assertion, therefore, that "*The mayor of the city, had recently become bail for certain rioters, whose indictments are still depending,*" is, though not in your language, the "*suppression of a truth,*" or an "*ambiguous insinuation*" or "*a pusillanimous*" falshood, a MOST DIRECT AND BARE-FACED FALSHOOD. The recognizances, taken before the chief justice himself, and the presentments made by the grand jury, are on record in the public offices, and if you have any candor, or regard for truth left, you will appear on the election ground, and admit, that they afford a *flat contradiction to the whole of your assertion.* If you do not do this, and at the same time manifest a proper contrition for your base attempt to blind and deceive a well meaning but insulted public, depend on it, that wherever you appear, the finger of scorn will point to you, as *beings* whose breath is *contagion*, whose presence is *leprosy* and whose company is *death*, to the good name of every man who associates with you.

If, in this statement, gentlemen, I have uttered a single syllable that is not true, detection is in your power, by having recourse to the public records; and if you do not do this, remember, that you will *stand convicted on record, and under your own hands*, of having falsely represented the mayor, as the supporter and bail of rioters, whose indictments are still depending; and, that to answer electioneering purposes, you have endeavored to deprive a free people, of the invaluable right of suffrage, by poisoning the streams of information, and then by deceiving them in their choice. *Attainted* as you must be by this *conviction*, no *pardon of your would-be Governor*, can ever restore you to *credit*; your recommendations will pass for *fabrications*, and this good will result to the community, that you will never again have it in your power to deceive the people, who will in future, consider you as *convicted calumniators.*

If this is plain language, gentlemen, I hope it will not be deemed improper on that account, since according to your vocabulary, "*ambiguous insinuations*" manifest a "*pusillanimity*, which conscious truth disdains.

I have a few things more to say to you, gentlemen, respecting your famous address, before I dismiss it—One of the charges made against Mr. M'Kean, by the committee, in favor of Mr. Ross's election, related to his extremely *insulting*, *arrogant* and *illegal* interference, with the rights and duties of the mayor, in the execution of his office, touching a riot that had taken place in the yard of St. Mary's church, and I am obliged to admit, the conduct of the mayor to have been highly improper on that occasion.—The impropriety only consisted, however, in not sending the inebriated old tyrant to jail immediately, as the mayor most certainly ought to have done, and as he, in all probability would, had his law knowledge been equal to his independent spirit, both as a citizen and a magistrate. Mr. M'Kean's committee, finding it impossible to extricate him from this charge, have had recourse to the low subterfuge, of flying to a subject altogether unconnected with it, in the vain hope of diverting the public mind, from a charge which they could not refute, and of bringing unmerited odium on a man, whom their poisoned arrows may reach but cannot wound. Had they, in doing this, paid the least regard to truth, I might, perhaps, have acknowledged their dexterity, while I exposed their fallacy; but since they have not, no other sensation than that of contempt is excited.

These mongrel, false-scented whiffets, in pursuit of game too generous to regard their snarling, say "the genuine aspect of this transaction (meaning the conduct of the chief justice, at the house of the mayor) will be exhibited by these facts which the adverse committee have not thought it prudent to notice—1st. That the city and its neighbourhood had recently been much disturbed by the feuds and riots of intemperate party men; and the mayor had recently become bail for certain rioters, whose indictments are still depending." It has already been shewn, that so much of this statement, as relates to the mayor, is a base and infamous falshood; but were it ever so true, I should be glad to learn from these *exclusive patriots, these friends of liberty and equality*, this *band of brothers*, and especially from those *three* of them, who are supposed to be best acquainted with the value of *American certificates*, *British guineas*, *French louis d'ors*, what connection a riot, which happened several miles from the city, in *January* last, among "intemperate party men," from from the erecting and pulling down French liberty poles, can possibly have, with a riot committed in the yard of St Mary's church, in the city, by a different set of men, and arising from a different cause, on the 10th of *February* following? Or what connection the entering of bail by the mayor, for one charged with the former offence, but who was not at or near the place when it was committed, and who has never been indicted, can possibly have with the insolent, and outrageous interference of chief justice M'Kean in the office of the mayor, touching another offence committed by a different set of people, in the city on the 10th of February following? Until these questions are satisfactorily answered, permit me to tell you, gentlemen, that when you declared, that "the genuine aspect of this transaction, will be exhibited by these facts, which the adverse committee have not thought it prudent to notice," you not only asserted what you did not believe to be true, but what you knew to be false.

One advantage, and an important one it is, arises from your *numerous*, but *pigmy* attempts, to villify the character of the mayor; it has brought forward Mr. Nathan Supplee, a decent and respectable farmer of Philadelphia county, who cannot it is true, vie with some of you, in the knowledge of *American certificates*, *English guineas*, *French louis d'ors*; but an honest upright man, it is paying him no compliment to say, that he is at least equal to the best of you, and as a *temperate* man, that he is far superior to your favourite candidate.

He tells a plain and simple tale, in the language of unadorned impressive truth—and whatever you may say or wish to the contrary, it will be believed, by every man who knows him, and will not be thought at all improbable, by any man who knows the chief justice, especially in *his afternoon freaks.* His statement is before the public, under the sanction of his name, which is sufficient to stamp its currency among all honest men, and to render its repetition unnecessary.

The terms *rascal* and *scoundrel*, applied by a *chief justice of the supreme court*, to a respectable citizen, against whom no evidence appeared, against whom no indictment has ever been found, and whose only offence consisted, in asking what he was charged with, and what he must give bail for? and the violent threats of committing him to prison, sufficiently prove that his *honour* must have been *drunk*, which is very likely, or that he had had a *turmoil* in his family, of which *he only* could have been the occasion, or that while, to answer electioneering purposes, and to promote his own aggrandizement, he affects to be a *mild, humble minded man*, he is an *arbitrary and despotic tyrant, in heart, principle and practice.*

Nature in her *sportabilities*, (if I may be allowed the expression) often produces *eccentricities* sometimes *monsters*; and if the judge appeared always in the character of a tyrant, it would appear congenial to his nature, and he might be forgiven, but when we see the mastiff imitating the tricks of the monkey, and the Hyena licking the hand like a spaniel, the fault is not imputable to *nature*, but to the *beast.* This remark is occasioned by a perfect recollection of the time, when lawyers, parties, juries, witnesses and every body else had to wait hours, especially in *the afternoon*, for the chief justice, but since he has become a candidate for the office of chief magistrate, he is often the first judge at court, and he is bowing and cringing, and smiling and grinning to almost every man, and taking him by the hand and enquiring after the health of all his family, until the lick spittle spaniel, is become a thousand times more troublesome and disgusting than ever the tyrant was. Let his trimming servility succeed, and his ferocious nature will break out again. Let gentlemen of property and rank in life, frequent his table and ask him to theirs, and *they have him*; let them neglect this, and *they lose him*; for no animal, even of the *reptile kind*, has been bought or sold *oftener*, or for a *smaller price than chief justice M'Kean has!*

DETECTOR.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED	Days
Brig Sally, of Boston, Elkins, St. Petersburgh	7
Pearl, Horton, New-Providence	24
Schr. Caroline, Webb, Norfork	8
Enterprize, Hamond Salem	10

Sloop Sally, Horton, from Nevitus to port, was captured three hours after leaving her port, by a French privateer. Capt. and crew were put on board a Spanish privateer and sent to New-Providence.

NEW-YORK, October 7.

THE FLEETS.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Commerce, capt. Buckley, from Martinique, in 22 days. The day before he sailed, arrived an English ship called the Port au Prince, capt. Hall, from Liverpool, in 35 days, which on the passage was boarded by an English frigate called the Brillaint, with dispatches for lord admiral Hugh Seymour, on the West India station; the capt of said frigate informed Hall, that the French and Spanish fleets, and the English fleet, had an engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the British were victorious, having sunk seven, and taken nine sail of the line. The British were in pursuit of the remainder of the scattered fleets.

Arrived yesterday at the watering place, sloop Vermont, captain Furman, from Port au Prince, in 23 days, who informs that on the 5th of Sept. the Mole was taken by storm by the black General Toussaint.

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different grounds, of the number of Funerals at their grounds.

FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.	Grown Persons.	Children
Names of the Burial Grounds.		
Christ Church,	0	0
St. Peters,	1	1
St. Pauls,	0	0
1st Presbyterian,	0	0
2d do.	0	0
3d do.	1	0
Scots Presbyterian,	0	0
Associate Church,	0	0
St. Mary's,	0	1
Trinity,	0	0
Friends	0	0
Free Quakers,	0	0
Swedes,	0	0
German Lutheran,	2	0
German Presbyterian,	0	1
Moravian,	0	0
Baptist,	0	0
Methodist,	0	0
Universalist,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Episcopal,	0	0
do. Methodist,	0	0
Kensington,	0	0
Public Ground,*	6	0
Total	10	3

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease
By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

For the last 24 hours, ending 12 o'clock A. M.

ADMITTED.

William Bully, No. 172 Front street.

DIED.

Thomas Yokman, ill 6 days previous to ad.
William Jefferys, ill 2 do. do.

Interred the last 24 hours, in the

*PUBLIC GROUND,

1 Woman from Christian and 3d street.
1 ditto, Front above Coats's street.
1 Child from Shivelys ally.
1 ditto, Sixth near Lombard street.
2 From the Hospital.

6 Total.

Remaining in the Hospital 46, of whom 27 are convalescents.

PETER HELM, Steward.

The Owners or Consignees of

GOODS,

On board the brig Mercury, J. Yeardsley, master

ARE requested to furnish their Permits, the said vessel having began to discharge at Walnut Street Wharf.

THOMAS & J. KETLAND.

September 28. d5t

FOR SALE,

120 qr. casks of SHERRY WINE.

*** Apply to PHILIPS CRAMMOND and Co.

October 2, 1799. d3t.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the MARIA, from *HAMBURG*, and
NOW LANDING,
At Wilcocks's wharf, from on board the IRIS, from *BREMEN*,
And for sale by the subscriber,

353 PACKAGES LINEN,

Consisting of

Bielefeld Linen	Elberfeld Checks
Warendorp do	Checks and Stripes
Rouanes	Harlem Checks
White Platillas	Listadoes
Brown do.	Ticklenburghs
Craes à la Morlaix	Osnaburgs
Dowlas	Halblaken
Bretagnes	Weser Linnen
Buccadillas	Bag Linen
Quadruples Silesias	Myer Linnen
Bed-ticks	Estopillas
Pocket Handkerchiefs.	

Also for Sale,

400 boxes Claret
40 hhds. do
70 Tons St. Petersburg Hemp
5 Casks Bristles
200 pieces Sailduck
7 Bales German Cloth
800 Demijohns
80 Liquor Cases

ERICK & LEWIS BOLLMANN.
No 113 South 3d Stre
aug 14 d1ot af. 2w1ot

WHEREAS
Matthew Mc.Connell, Esq.

BY deed dated the 16th of May, 1799, granted and assigned to the subscribers, 55,018 acres of land on the waters of Sugar creek, in the county of Luzerne and state of Pennsylvania, upon trust, to sell and dispose of the same, and apply the proceeds (after satisfying all such just and legal claims as may be due on said lands) to the payment of such notes as the said Matthew M'Connell has drawn in favor of a certain Joseph Thomas, or that the said Joseph Thomas has drawn in favor of, and are indorsed by the said M. M'Connell, and which are mentioned in the schedule annexed to the deed of trust, aforesaid:—

Provided, That the holders of said notes shall, on or before the 16th day of November next, execute to him a full discharge and acquittance, or render up the said notes, and the balance, if any, to the holders of any of the said notes who shall not have made such discharge or rendered up said notes, as aforesaid, *pro rata*, according to their respective claims and demands.

This public notice is given of the said assignment, that those who are interested may avail themselves of the terms therein contained.

William Buckley,
Thomas M. Willing, } Assignees.
William Davidson,

Philadelphia, 14th Sept. 1799.
1awt16N.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

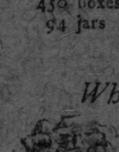
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury.

JUST ARRIVED,

From London, in the brig Mercury, Capt. Yardsley, and intended to be landed in a few days, on Walnut-street wharf.

50 Hhds. Draught Porter,
96 Casks Brown Stout, do. in bottles,
40 casks shot, No. 1 to 6, chiefly 3 & 4,
20 Hhds. Superfine Whiting,
10 Casks Green Copperas,
8 Hhds. Ground Lead, viz. Red, White, Spanish Brown and Ground Paints, Black Yellow and Venetian,
4 Casks Glauber Salts.
1 do. each of Crude Antimony, Cream Tartar and Sal Carthatamac,
1 do. Allum com.
20 Half barrels Gun Powder, FF—C &c.

ALSO,
Said BRIGANTINE,



As she came from sea, just coppered in London, with the best quality copper, armed with 12 eighteen pound carronades, and 4 long sixes, small arms, boarding netting, &c. This vessel is completely equipped, and in a superior style, burden about 1700 barrels—Sails remarkably fast. For sale by

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
Sept. 23. d1at

For FREIGHT *or* CHARTER,

The fast sailing Brig
TWO BROTHERS,
ELIJAH STODDART, master;
Now laying at Chesnut Street Wharf

She is in complete order, and ready to receive a Cargo.

*** For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
October 2, 1799. eod2w.

For *LIVERPOOL.*

The British letter-of-marque ship,
THE LONDON,
Samuel Roper, commander,

Burthen 300 tons, coppered to the bends and mounting 16 six-pounders. A great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, she is intended to sail as soon as possible——For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
august 15 §

JUST ARRIVED,
In the ship Belvedere, John Frankford, commander, from Alicant and Gibraltar

308 PIPES BRANDY,

27 pipes	strong bodied RED WINE
34 hogsheads	
32 quarter casks	
15 butts	SHERRY
60 quarter casks	
100 quarter casks Malaga Wine	
290 kegs Raisins	
450 boxes do.	
94 jars do.	

FOR SALE BY
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
Who also offer for sale,
THE SAID SHIP

BELVEDERE.

SHE is New-York built, coppered to the bends, mounts 14 six-pounders, with small arms in proportion, and sails fast.
august 13 m w & f tf

DONATION LANDS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of Comptroller General of said State until the 1st September next inclusive, and that the subscribers authorised by law will sit as a Board at the said Office on every Monday from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied Claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comt'r
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regt'r.
PETER BAYNTON, Treas'r.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, '99. (16) d1w (m.w.sa.tf)

United States, } ss.
District of Pennsylvania. }

To the Marshal of the Pennsylvania District of the United States.

WHEREAS in my opinion a contagious sickness in the city of Philadelphia, renders it hazardous to hold the next stated Session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the middle Circuit of the said city, the place appointed by law at which to hold the stated Session of the said Court—These are by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me, RICHARD PETERS, Judge of the Pennsylvania District of the United States, in the name and by authority of the United States, to order and direct you to adjourn the session of the said circuit court, directed to be held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to Norris Town, in the county of Montgomery in the same district, being a convenient place within the same for holding the said court; and you are to make publication hereof in one or more public papers printed at the said city, that the said court is adjourned as it is hereby directed to be; and you are accordingly to adjourn the said court to the said place hereby appointed from the time you shall receive this order to the said eleventh day of October next, the time by law prescribed for commencing the said session.

(L.S.) Given under my hand and seal at Belmont in the said district this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord 1799, and in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

RICHARD PETERS.

WHEREFORE I, the said Marshal, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the above order and directions from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, judge of the Pennsylvania district of the United States, and in the name and by the authority of the United States, do adjourn the session of the Circuit court of the said United States, which was to have been held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to the court house in NORRISTOWN in the county of *Montgomery* in the same district, there to meet on the said eleventh day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day of which all persons bound by Recognizance or have otherwise to do thereat are desired and required to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*
Marshal's office at Philadelphia,
September 7, 1799 dt11thO.

FOR SALE,

The brig MARY,
Capt. JOHN TARRIS,

Now lying at Marcus Hook—a live oak and cedar vessel—will carry 2000 barrels, and has been newly sheathed. She is armed with 10 four-pounders, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, boarding-pikes, &c. For terms, apply to GURNEY & SMITH.
sep. 3. eotf

FOR SALE
By SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth-street,

WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 61-2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete;
Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;
Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses;
English Cannon Powder;
Copper Sheathing Nails Spikes and Bolts;
6, 9, 12, 18 and 24lb. round Shot;
6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double-headed do.
6, 18 and 24lb. Canniser Shot.
Also—a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles.
Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.
march 8. 2aw tf

THIS is to give notice, that the Subscriber, living in Warwick, Cecil County Maryland, hath obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of *JOHN MORTON*, late of Warwick, in Cecil County, deceased;—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of March next—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1799.

REBECCA MORTON, *Adm'trx.*
aug. 17. 12w5w

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber, living in Warwick, Cecil County, Maryland, hath obtained letters of Administration (Debanias Noni) on the personal estate of *JOHN VANCE*, late of Warwick, in Cecil County, deceased;—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber at or before the first day of March next—They may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August 1799.

REBECCA MORTON, *Adm'trx.*
aug. 17. 12w5w

THE Creditors of Baly, Hill, & Evans, Insolvent Debtors, in the county of Sussex, are to meet the Assignee at the Court-House in said county, on the 25th of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of said Insolvent's estate, that may come to hand by that day.

CH. CASE, assignee.
june 25

MAIL COACHEES

Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,

LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Returning.

Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted(at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.

Returning.

Leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.

Seats in the Mail Coachees to be taken in New-York,
At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-street.

In Philadelphia.
At John Dunwoody's, Market-street, Spread Eagle, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second street.

In Baltimore.
At Evans' Tavern.

Fare for Passengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.

The Proprietors are not responsible for Baggage.

LEVI PEASE,
Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.
Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York.
General Post-Office, }
May 1. §

To the Holders of
MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.

THE Subscriber having lately returned from viewing the land, surveyed and appropriated to satisfy the land warrants, issued by the secretary at war, to the officers and soldiers of the late continental army; and having made arrangements with Mr. James Johnston, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who he left on the land, and who with the assistance of an intelligent inhabitant of that county, will spend five months in exploring the different sections. He will take regular notes, descriptive of the soil, situation, and natural advantages attached to each section in the whole survey—which notes will be placed in the hands of the subscriber previous to the period for locating, thereby enabling him to make the most advantageous locations the priority will admit.

He offers his service to the holders of land warrants of the above description, throughout the United States, to receive their warrants, class them, (as no less quantity than 4000 acres will be registerd at the office of the treasury) have them registered agreeable to law, and attend to make the location at the the time appointed in February next.

For transacting the business, one tenth part of the land specified in the warrants will be required, and no other charge, except the postage of letters. All warrants forwarded and letters addressed to the subscriber, at No. 3, Penn-street, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

JAMES E. SMITH.
Septemer 2 mwstf.

WILLIAM COBBETT
HAS JUST PUBLISHED (PRICE 1 DOL. 50 CENTS)
THE

BAVIAD
AND
MÆVIAD.

By WILLIAM GIFFORD, ESQUIRE.

To which is prefixed,
A POETICAL EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR
By an American Gentleman.

[In introducing this celebrated work to the Gentlemen and Ladies of America, I have endeavored to give it a dress proportioned to its distinguished merit, and to the taste of those for whose amusement and delight it is intended. No expence has been spared in the publication; and I flatter myself that the work does not yield, either in paper or print, to any one ever published in America —— This edition has an advantage over some former ones, as it contains by way of notes, the minor productions of the author; and, it has an advantage over *every* other edition, in the *Poetical Epistle*, which is prefixed to it, and which must be extremely gratifying to every lover of literature in this country, as it is a proof that there are Americans who have the taste to admire, the justice to applaud, and the talents to rival the Geniuses of other nations.

☞ Some Copies have been sent on to *Mr. Somerville*, Maiden Lane, *New York*, also to *Mr. Hill, Baltimore*, and to *Mr. Young, Charleston.*

Copies will be sent to *Boston* and other places, as soon as occasions offer.] may 28

TERMS
Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,
FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE
JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT
Of the American War, in 1774, to the present time,
INCLUDING
The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat type, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 500 pages neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls. whole bound, but, as the publisher does not intend to print manmore than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

☞ *Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.*

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness, in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in those rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost inestimable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, chearfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

*** The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired:

"*Philadelphia, June 15, 1798.*

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"*Respectfully sheweth,*

"That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be disseminated among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M'Kean, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samson Levy, T. Rose, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Mifflin, Joseph B. M'Kean, John Beckly, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Levis, James Gibson, M. Keppele, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Oldden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells John L. Leib, Alexander I. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M Fox, John Nixon, Robert Wain Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun. Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole James Crukshank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmuth, Peter Du Haven, John Dunlap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798:

"WILLIAM LAMBERT, for
"JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorised and directed, to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the sets now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, March 2d, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS.
President of the United States.
may 30. 12awtf

Three Cents Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber on the evening of the 28th inst. a bound Servant GIRL, named Elizabeth Howchel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and impudent, a noted lyar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no cows or charges will be paid.

N. B. She had 2 years and some months to serve

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.
Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29.
august 6 3awtf

The Swift-Sure,
A NEW LINE OF STAGES,
NOW RUNNING BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA & NEW-YORK,
By the short and pleasant road of
Bustleton, Newtown, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark.

THE excellence of this road, the populousness of the country through which it passes, with sundry other advantages, which render it so far preferable to the Old Road through Bristol, Brunswick, &c. long ago suggested the propriety of its becoming the Grand Thorough-Fare from Philadelphia to New York. During the present year, a minute survey of it has been taken, and its superiority over the Old Road, both in winter and summer, has been clearly ascertained.—There are good bridges over all the other waters but the Delaware, and here the crossing is performed with great safety and in less than half the time required at the Trenton Ferry. The road is *several miles shorter* than the old road, but this is amongst the least of its advantages, because daily experience proves to us, that dispatch as well as comfort in travelling principally depend on the goodness of the road and the levelness of the country, and, in these respects, the New Road is, beyond all comparison, the best. It presents none of those rocky hills, which render the Old Road so fatiguing between the Delaware and Newark. The soil, too, for the greater part, is such as to produce but little mud in winter, and very little dust in summer, which circumstance, added to the beauty of the country, and a considerable proportion of shade, must always render travelling in the latter season peculiarly agreeable.

The Swift Sure starts from PHILADELPHIA, at 6 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted) from the *GREENTREE*, opposite the Lutheran Church, North Fourth street. It goes through Frankford to Bustleton, where it stops to Breakfast; from Bustletown it goes through Newtown to Penny-town to dinner; from Penny-town through Hopewell, Millstone, Bound-brook, Quibbletown and Plainfield to Scotch Plains to lodge. The next morning it stops at Springfield to breakfast, from whence it goes through Newark and arrives at New-York at noon.

From NEW-YORK it starts at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (from Paulus Hook) and arrives at Philadelphia the next evening. For seats at New-York, application may be made to Edward Bardin, Old Coffee house, to A. Mathieu, corner of Nassau and John streets, to B. Many, no. 48, Courtlandt, corner of Greenwich street, and to Michael Little, at his hotel, no. 42, Broad street.

Fare for passengers, *Five Dollars.*
Way passengers 6 *Cents per Mile.*

Each passenger is allowed to take on 14lbs. of baggage carriage free; but all other baggage, taken on by a passenger, will be charged at 4 cents per pound weight.

With respect to packages sent on without passengers, the proprietors presume they have adopted a regulation, which, though unknown to other lines of stages, they think must meet with general approbation. They pledge themselves to make good every package on the following conditions. The person who delivers the package at the office shall see it entered in the stage-book, for which entry he shall pay 6 cents; he will then state the value of the package, and pay (exclusive of the carriage) one per cent. on the value, as insurance, and for which he will receive a receipt. Thus, for instance, if he estimates his package at one dollar, he will pay one cent. and if at one hundred dollars, he will pay one dollar insurance, and in like proportion for packages of any other value.

Very few persons it is presumed, will dislike this regulation; it will however, be optionable with every one to avail himself of this security or not. But the proprietors think it right to state very explicitly, that they will be responsible for the safe delivery of no package, which is not regularly entered, and for which an insurance receipt cannot be produced.

In the distribution of the route, the greatest care has been taken to fix on such places and taverns as always afford a good accommodation and entertainment for the passengers at the most reasonable rates. The stages are well equipped furnished with fleet and steady horses, and committed to the care of intelligent sober and obliging drivers. The proprietors themselves live at the different towns and villages where the stages will stop, so that the conduct of the persons they employ is continually an object of their attention.—They take care also to see that the passengers are well provided for and politely treated at the taverns, and that no sort of chicanery or insolence is practised upon them; in short, they have spared neither pains nor expence to render the SWIFT-SURE the very best line of stages in America.

The line has now run nearly a month, during which time a great number of gentlemen have gone through, both from Philadelphia and New-York. Every passenger has found the road to surpass very far all that has been said of its excellence; and the Proprietors of the Swift Sure are extremely happy to hear the behaviour of their drivers, and the treatment at Taverns spoken of with the highest satisfaction.

JOHN M'CALLA, Philadelphia
THOS. PAUL, Bustleton
JOSEPH THORNTON,
NICHOLAS WYNKOOP, } *Newtown.*
JACOB KESLER,
JOHN MOREHEAD, Pennytown.
T. KILLMAN, near Millstone.
ELIAS COMBES, Bound Brook.
R. SANSBURY, Scotch Plains.
ISAAC RAWLE,
ROBERT PEARSON, } *Springfield.*
eodtf.
June 22.

PRINTED BY *T. W. FENNO.*